



BRECON BOROUGH COUNCIL
REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year, 1950.

Officials.

Medical Officer of Health.....T.C.R.George, M.R.C.S,
L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector.....S.Jinks,

Sanitary Inspector's
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's
Examination Joint Board; Meat and Other Foods Certificate of the
Royal Sanitary Institute, Testamur of the Cardiff Technical College.

BRECON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1950.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and the state of the public health in the Borough of Brecon for the year, 1950.

The arrangements of the report is in accordance with the directions contained in Circular 112/50 (Wales) issued by the Welsh Board of Health.

SECTION 1. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical Summary for the year 1950.

Area.....2868 acres.
Population (Census 1931).....5332.
Population (Estimated at Misummer, 1950).....6562.
Number of inhabited houses.....1636.

Live Births.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1000 pop.
Legitimate.	49.	54.	103.	
Illegitimate.	0.	0.	0.	
	49.	54.	103.	15.7

Still Births.	2.	1.	3.	0.45
Deaths from all causes	29.	35.	64.	9.7

Maternal Deaths.....Nil.

Deaths under 1 year.....1. Rate per 1000 live births.....9.7

Deaths from special causes.
Infectious disease.....Nil.
Tuberculosis of respiratory system.....3.
Other tuberculous disease.....Nil.
Cancer.....5.

Area.

The Borough of Brecon, which has an area of 2868 acres, is a County Town of a shire of its own name, containing the County Offices of various government departments and a large military camp and Barracks. The town consists of the parishes of St. John's and St. Mary's on the north side of the River Usk, these parishes being devided by the Honddu stream; and of the parish of St. David known as St. David's Within and also, more familiarly as Llanfaes, which lies south of the River Usk and eastward of the confluence of the Tarrell stream with that river.

The two parts of the town are connected by an ancient stone bridge over the Usk.

The town is agricultural in nature and farming is the predominant occupation in the surrounding districts.

Population. Census 1931.....5332.

1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
5498.	5877.	5431.	5149.	4926.	4618.	4629.	5515.	5627.	5658.	6562.

The above figures are the Registrar General's estimated figures for the various years. It would appear that the population has increased since the last census was taken and the figure for the year under review, 6562, now includes the members of the armed forces stationed in the area.

The number of inhabited houses in the district was 1636 giving an average number of 3.9 persons per house.

<u>Births.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				10.7
1939.....				19.2
1940.....	56	52	108	19.7
1941.....	47	44	91	17.2
1942.....	55	49	104	19.1
1943.....	42	49	91	17.6
1944.....	51	41	92	18.7
1945.....	39	34	73	15.8
1946.....	51	55	106	22.8
1947.....	43	60	103	22.3
1948.....	42	42	84	14.8
1949.....	47	62	109	19.2
1950.....	49	54	103	15.7
England and Wales, 1950.....				15.8

It will be observed that the birthrate for the year under review was slightly lower than the average for the whole of England and Wales.

Deaths. After taking into account the outwardly and inwardly transferable deaths the net number of deaths registered amongst residents of the Borough is shown in the following table.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				11.4
1939.....				16.0
1940.....	44	46	90	16.3
1941.....	31	40	71	12.0
1942.....	39	29	68	12.5
1943.....	25	33	58	11.2
1944.....	35	42	77	15.4
1945.....	39	37	76	16.2
1946.....	41	37	78	16.8
1947.....	39	37	76	16.4
1948.....	29	26	55	9.7
1949.....	39	43	82	14.4
1950.....	29	35	64	9.7
England and Wales, 1950.....				11.6

The deathrate for 1950 was therefore lower than the average for the whole of England and Wales and considerably lower than the birthrate.

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				0.7
1939.....				0.7
1940.....	2	0	2	0.3
1941.....	0	2	2	0.3
1942.....	2	0	2	0.3
1943.....	0	5	5	0.9
1944.....	1	1	2	0.4
1945.....	1	1	2	0.4
1946.....	2	2	4	0.86
1947.....	2	1	3	0.60
1948.....	1	2	3	0.5
1949.....	1	0	1	0.17
1950.....	2	1	3	0.45
England and Wales, 1950.....				0.37

The stillbirth rate was higher than the average for the whole of England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality.

This is the number of deaths occurring in children of under one year of age. The rate is calculated per 1000 live births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Rate.</u>
1938.....				90.9
1939.....				30.3
1940.....	2	3	5	46.
1941.....	3	2	5	55.
1942.....	1	0	1	9.6
1943.....	1	0	1	10.9
1944.....	6	1	7	76.
1945.....	2	1	3	41.
1946.....	3	1	4	37.
1947.....	3	6	9	87.
1948.....	0	0	0	0.
1949.....	3	2	5	45.
1950.....	0	1	1	9.7
England and Wales, 1950.....				29.8

The infantile mortality rate for 1950 was lower than the average for the whole of England and Wales. There were no deaths in children of under 4 weeks old.

<u>Analysis of causes of deaths.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>

Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	2	1
Syphilitic Disease.....	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	1	0
Other malignant neoplasms.....	3	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	5	8
Coronary disease.....	6	7
Hypertension with heart disease.....	2	4
Other heart disease.....	1	7
Pneumonia.....	3	1
Bronchitis.....	3	4
Other diseases, respiratory system.....	1	0
Ulcer stomach and duodenum.....	1	0
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	0
Other diseases.....	0	1

The deaths are classified under the headings given in the new Abridged List of Causes of Deaths.

Brecon Borough Council.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis and cancer in recent years.

	<u>Cancer.</u>	<u>Tuberculosis.</u>
1939.....	9.....	1.
1940.....	12.....	9.
1941.....	9.....	7.
1942.....	13.....	4.
1943.....	6.....	1.
1944.....	15.....	2.
1945.....	9.....	3.
1946.....	14.....	5.
1947.....	8.....	1.
1948.....	7.....	6.
1949.....	15.....	5.
1950.....	5.....	3.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered as belonging to Borough Residents during 1950 amounted to Nil.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths during the year which could be attributed to childbirth.

SECTION 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Officers. There was no change in the public health officers of the Council during the year.

Mr.S.Jinks remained as your Sanitary Inspector.

Laboratory Facilities. During the year laboratory facilities were available at Cardiff, Newport, Carmarthen, Swansea, Aberystwyth and Brecon. All water samples were sent to the Cardiff laboratory and any investigation required in the control of infectious disease was also performed by the Public Health Laboratory at Cardiff. Milk sampling was performed by the Cardiff laboratory, whilst the Brecon War Memorial Hospital made use of the Beck Laboratory Swansea. The Cardiff Laboratory was used for the examination of milk for the presence of tuberculosis.

Ambulance Facilities. As a result of the new National Health Service Act,1946, certain changes were operative in the arrangements existing for the conveyance of sick persons in the district. The County Council were responsible for the provision of an ambulance service and made use of the existing St.John's ambulance for general use while ambulances from Merthyr Isolation Hospital conveyed patients suffering from infectious disease to hospital.

Home Nursing. Under the new Health Act, the County Council is responsible for the provision of home nursing facilities. The nurses previously partly employed by various district nursing associations are whole time employees of the County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics administered by the County Council, are held regularly at the Watton Chapel Schoolroom. Ante-natal clinics and facilities for the treatment of minor ailments, immunisation, dental and eye defects, orthopaedic defects are available at the County Health Offices. These are also administered by the County Council.

Hospitals. The hospital needs of the residents of the Borough, for all diseases apart from infectious disease, are provided by the Brecon War Memorial Hospital.

The arrangements for the treatment of infectious disease remains as in previous years. Merthyr Borough Council treat the patients from the Borough suffering from infectious disease and these are conveyed to Merthyr in ambulances maintained by Merthyr Borough Council. These arrangements are proving extremely satisfactory.

For the treatment of cases of smallpox arrangements have been made by the County Council with Aberdare for beds at the Fedw Hir Hospital.

Disinfection. In the main the methods used for any disinfection required have been fumigation and spraying.

SECTION 3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These services are administered by the County Council and include clinics for maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental treatment, orthopaedic treatment, visual defects, and expectant mothers. Provision is also made for free and cheap rate milk and medicinal foods. The supervision of midwives, child life protection and the care of premature and illegitimate infants is also the responsibility of the County Council.

SECTION 4. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water Supply. The Brecon Borough water supply is taken from a stream which originates on the Brecon Beacons. It is then conveyed to a large storage reservoir and then through slow sand filters to a small clear water chamber. After this the water is chlorinated.

(a) Quantity. Normally the water is fairly adequate as regards quantity although some difficulty is always experienced in supplying the upper reaches of the Borough. The reservoir holds approximately 2,375,000 gallons. Daily water consumption was reduced from 449,000 gallons to 348,000 gallons. This means that the daily consumption per head of the population has been reduced from 61 gallons to 38 gallons.

(b) Quality.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Results of water samples taken :-

Source	Number	Coli. organisms per 100 ml.	Approx faecal coli. per 100ml	Result
Before Filtration & Chlorination	1	35	17	Unsatisfactory
After Filtration before Chlorination	2	20	20	Unsatisfactory
Piped supply to consumer water filtered & Chlorinated	3	0	0	Satisfactory

Water Supply. The results indicate that, whilst the final water after chlorination and as consumed in the Borough could be classified as excellent, the water before treatment could only be regarded as unsatisfactory. It is essential that the depth of sand in the filters should not be allowed to drop below a very minimum of 12 inches. The provision of mechanical filters is essential and should be provided as soon as possible.

2. Chemical Examination.

No chemical examination of the water was made. There is no evidence of plumbo solvent action by the water.

C. Piped Supply.

All the houses in the Borough, with the exception of 17 of these on the extreme borders have a tapped supply to the house. The 17 others have their own private supplies. Samples of 1 private scheme were taken. Improvements in the protection of the well were effected.

D. New Water Scheme.

The Borough Council have received from their Consulting Engineer a comprehensive scheme, which can be developed in five stages, to supply water, even in drought conditions to the Town. This involves a new intake on the Nant Sere, provision of pressure filters and ultimately a new high level reservoir. This scheme would not only prevent the serious conditions as existed during the summer months of 1949, but would be a further benefit to the town to develop it into a holiday and residential centre. The town would be provided with an adequate supply of wholesome water without having to rely upon chlorination which is not altogether a safe process.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewage in the Borough is treated by means of downward filtration and the effluent finally passes into the River Usk.

Two samples of the effluent were taken in June; one directly from the outlet pipe and the other approximately 100 yards from outlet pipe in the River Usk.

Results indicated:-

Sample 1. Did not comply with the general standard recommended in the Eighth Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

Sample 2. Doubtful cleanliness...

The number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector in connection with drainage work.....38.

Closet Accommodation. The number of houses within the Borough unconnected with the sewerage system was, 31.

Public Cleansing. There was no change in the methods adopted for the weekly collection and disposal of house refuse, this work being done by the Council employees under the supervision of your Surveyor.

The refuse is disposed of by tipping, the use of the incinerator being discontinued.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. The sanitary inspection of the area was undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr S. Jinks. At this juncture I must state that I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector for the figures and details of his work contained in this report. This information has proved most useful in the preparation of this report.

Brecon Borough Council

Nuisances.

Number of complaints received.....	96.
Number of complaints investigated.....	96.
Number of premises inspected.....	139.
Number of premises revisited.....	176.
Number of preliminary notices served.....	65.
for (a) Structural defects.....	42.
(b) Sanitary defects.....	23.
(c) Foul conditions.....	0.
Number of Statutory Notices served.....	63.

Nuisance Orders. One Nuisance Order was served upon complaint by the Borough Council against an owner for failure to comply with an Abatement Notice.

Result of notices served.

Number completed.....	53.
Number in hand of builder.....	12.

Number and Type of nuisance abated by service of notice.

Dampness -17, Defective eaves troughing and downspouts -7, Defective internal plastering -10, Defective roofs -4, Defective floors -4, Defective doors and windows -3, Defective WC pans and cisterns -12, Defective fireplaces and ovens -2, Defective drains -2.

There has been an improvement in the provision of building materials this year, but large scale housing improvement is not yet possible. It is hoped that there will be in the near future a concentration of at least part of the building industry on improvements to domestic premises.

Houses let in Lodgings. It is not considered that any of the houses in the district are of such a nature as to require control under byelaws made under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Offensive Trades. There are no offensive trades in the district.

Common Lodging Houses. There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough of Brecon.

Licensed Premises.

Number of licensed premises.....	26.
Number of visits to such premises.....	43.
Number of notices.....	1.

Particular attention has been given to the provision of sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation and proper washing facilities in licensed premises. There was a certain difficulty to carry out these improvements owing to shortage of building labour and materials.

Details: Provision of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities.

	<u>Dec.1950</u>	<u>Dec.1949</u>
Number of premises with separate sanitary accommodation.....	22.	21.
Number of premises without separate sanitary accommodation.....	4.	5.
Number of premises with proper washing facilities.....	22.	21.
Number of premises without proper washing facilities....	4.	5.

Shops.

The number of shops in the district.....147.
Number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.....41.
Number of notices served.....0.

Factories.

The number of factories on the register.....71.
Number of inspections made.....51.
Number of notices served.....0.

Camping Sites.

Number of licences to erect/station a caravan granted.....4.
Number of inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.....28.

There is also one recognised yard which is mainly used by caravans during the Statutory Fairs of May and November.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Steps taken to combat infestation.

All premises found as a result of inspection or complaint to be infested with bed bugs or other vermin is treated with D.D.T. preparations which have been found to be very successful.

Number of premises inspected.....10.
Number of premises disinfested.....10.

Rodent Control. One part time Rodent Operator is employed who works under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. During the year the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 came into operation and makes it obligatory for Local Authorities to employ a satisfactory rodent control staff to inspect their district and to treat any infestations found.

Details of Inspections & Treatments

	<u>Business</u>	<u>Premises Dwelling</u>	<u>Municipal</u>
Number inspected.....	61.....	225.....	6.
Number of inspections...128.....		672.....	23.
Number infested.....	19.....	35.....	5.
a.Major infestations.....	6.....	0.....	3.
b.Minor infestations.....	13.....	35.....	2.
Number treated.....	19.....	35.....	5.
Number of treatments.....	22.....	56.....	6.

Sewer Treatment. During the year two maintenance treatments were carried out. Details are given below:-

	<u>1st.</u>	<u>2nd.</u>
Number of manholes.....	167.....	167.
Number of manholes baited.....	75.....	149.
Number of prebait takes.....	6.....	29.
Number of complete prebait takes.....	6.....	25.
Number of poison takes.....	6.....	25.

SECTION 5. HOUSING.

1. Housing Need.

Applicants For Council Houses. There is still a definite demand for housing accommodation in the Borough. It must be remembered that apart from the normal residents the demand is increased due to the fact that the town is a military and administrative centre for Government and other departments.

Bearing in mind, the standard laid down by the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health on the question of "housing need" in their Report "Selection of Tenants" and with particular reference to their standard for overcrowding based on bedroom deficiency the Council's waiting list showed the following details :-

Type of Applicant.	Total.	Residing in Borough.	From outside Districts.
Without separate accommodation, statutory overcrowding & bedroom deficiency	3	2	1
Without separate accommodation & bedroom deficiency	49	46	3
Without separate accommodation	37	34	3
Living in unfit houses, statutory overcrowding & bedroom deficiency	7	6	1
Living in unfit houses & bedroom deficiency	2	1	1
Living in unfit houses & suffering from T.B.	12	7	5
Living in unfit houses	36	29	7
Living in other houses bedroom deficiency	19	19	0
Other applicants	51	39	12
Applicants for old aged persons bungalows	10	9	1
Total	226	192	34

2. Slum Clearance. In spite of the large number of persons on their waiting list the Council will be compelled to consider soon the question of taking the necessary action under the Housing Acts to demolish certain houses in the Borough. The life of these houses is extended by continual "patching" repairs and whilst they might be an immediate blessing to those in need of a home, they are not only detrimental to health but will in the long run add further applicants to the Council's waiting list. The occupation of these houses by a young couple is only a temporary relief for with any increase in family they soon become overcrowded and the family requires rehousing. A recent return made for the benefit of the County Planning Department indicates the quite high percentage of small cottages in the Borough. The number of habitable rooms in the Borough is as follows :-

Number of residences with 6 and over habitable rooms.....	472.
Number of residences with 5 and over habitable rooms.....	548.
Number of residences with 4 and over habitable rooms.....	324.
Number of residences with 3 and over habitable rooms.....	271.
Number of residences with 2 and over habitable rooms.....	12.
Number of residences with 1 and over habitable rooms.....	1.
Total.....	<u>1628.</u>

It might be worth the Council considering a resurvey of the District to find the true position of housing need and that in future housing schemes consideration might be given to rehousing persons from houses to be condemned.

Allocation of Houses. During the year the Council allocated the 30 houses on their Housing Site No.2, known as Adelaide Gardens. Though these houses were not all ready for occupation, the following types of applicants have been allocated houses :-

Type of applicant	Total	Residing in Borough	From outside District
Without separate accommodation, bedroom deficiency & statutory overcrowding	4.	3.	1.
Without separate accommodation, bedroom deficiency & T.B.	2.	2.	0.
Without separate accommodation & bedroom deficiency	3.	3.	0.
Living in Unfit house, bedroom deficiency & statutory overcrowding	17.	17.	0.
Living in Unfit house, bedroom deficiency & T.B.	1.	1.	0.
Living in other houses, bedroom deficiency & statutory overcrowding.	3.	3.	0.
Total	30.	29.	1.

The houses were allocated on a points system based on that recommended by the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health in their report 'Selection of Tenants'. This points system has proved successful and in addition to concentrating on housing need as the main factor in selection of tenants it appears to ensure that the new houses will be fully occupied. In the Ffynnon Dewi houses 259 persons were housed giving a percentage of 79 of the permitted number of persons allowed on the Estate. Under the new scheme the rehousing of 147 persons will give a percentage of 95.

Again sympathetic consideration has been given to those persons suffering from tuberculosis and without separate bedroom accommodation.

Post War Housing.

1. By Borough Council

a. Houses completed.

Ffynnon Dewi	-	64 houses
No of 4 Bedrooms	6	
No of 3 Bedrooms	52	
No of 2 Bedrooms	6	

B. In course of construction.

<u>Adelaide Gardens:</u>	-	30 houses.
No. of 4 bedrooms	-	2
No. of 3 "	-	28

C. Plans prepared.

<u>Adelaide Gardens:</u>		18 houses
No. of 4 bedrooms	-	2
No. of 3 "	-	10
No. of bungalows	-	6

D. Further Building Sites. The Council have under consideration a further site which will probably contain ~~30~~ houses.

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2. By Private Enterprise.

Total Number of licences for dwelling houses.....	34.
Number of houses completed.....	30.
New houses under construction.....	4.
Number of licences for farm houses.....	1.
Number of farmhouses completed.....	1.

Housing Act, 1949.

Number of applications for Improvement Grant.....1.
This application was not approved by the Welsh Board of Health.

Inspections.

<u>Housing inspections by Sanitary Inspector.</u>	
Number of house to house inspections.....	243.
Number of visits to Council Houses.....	160.

Section 6. Inspection and Supervision of Food.Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949.

Number of registered dairies in Borough.....	6.
Number of distributors licensed by Borough Council.....	6.
Number of producer/distributors in Borough.....	2.
Number of producer/distributors from Rural District.....	2.
Total number distributing in Borough.....	10.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations.

Number of dealers authorised by Borough Council to use Special Designation Tuberculin Tested.....2.

Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations

Number of dealers authorised by Borough Council to use designation Pasteurised.....1.

Record of Inspections.

Number of visits to dairies.....	34.
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Milk Sampling - Bacteriological.

Milk is sampled regularly and sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff for bacteriological examination.

Number of samples taken.....	135.
Number of samples satisfactory.....	122.
Number of samples unsatisfactory.....	13.

Milk Sampling for Presence of T.B.

Number of samples taken.....	2.
Number of samples negative.....	2.

Meat. The Ministry of Food Slaughtering Point and the Wholesale Meat Supply Association Depot are situated at the Council's Slaughterhouse. Meat from this point is supplied to the districts of the Borough Council, Hay U.D.C. & R.D.C and Brecknock R.D.C. A scheme to modernise and thereby increasing the slaughtering and hanging accommodation at the slaughterhouse has been submitted to the Ministry of Food. This point in addition to the importance of having a slaughterhouse in a producing area, should be remembered if the policy of centralised slaughtering is to remain or to be extended.

Meat Inspection.

Number of Inspections by Sanitary Inspector.....476.

Animals killed and inspected.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Killed	463	201	407	8972	84
Dressed carcasses	7	1	4	75	5
Total	470	202	411	9047	89

Meat Condemnation.

	Percentage of killing.				
For T.B.	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs

Whole carcasses condemned	1	5	0	0	1
Percentage	0.21	2.4	0	0	1.1
Part carcasses condemned	1	1	0	0	1
Percentage	0.21	0.49	0	0	1.1
Organs condemned	18	21	1	0	2
Percentage	3.8	10.4	0.24	0	2.2

For other Diseases.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	5	9	11	49	2
Percentage	1.06	4.4	2.6	0.54	2.2
Part carcasses condemned	6	10	4	29	5
Percentage	1.2	4.8	0.97	0.32	5.5
Organs	310 whole 39 part		11	812	12

Slaughter of Casualties.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	52	58	54	390	36
Percentage of Total Kill	11.06	28.7	13.1	0.43	40.4

Meat Condemned.for T.B.

Whole carcasses	0	4	0	0	1
% of casualty kill	0	6.9	0	0	2.8
Part carcasses	0	0	0	0	1
% of casualty kill	0	0	0	0	2.8
Organs	0	1	0	0	0
% of casualty kill	0	1.7	0	0	0

For other diseases.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole carcasses	5	9	10	46	2
% of Casualty Kill	9.6	15.5	4.2	17.1	5.5
Part carcasses	4	7	4	22	4
% of Casualty Kill	7.7	20	11	5.6	11.1

The casualty figures indicate :-

1. The importance of having a slaughterhouse available in a producing area for it will be noticed that an appreciable amount of the slaughtering this year was the slaughtering of Casualties. This ensures a good percentage of sound meat for the general public and prevents a serious waste of the country's meat supply.
2. The higher percentage of condemnation indicates the need for keen inspection.

Total Weight in lbs. condemned.
for T.B.

	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole carcasses	286	2371	0	0	178
Part carcasses	30	276	0	0	10
Organs	460	843	6	0	16
Total Weight	776	3490	6	0	204

For other diseases.

Whole carcasses	1810	3326	673	1747	246
Part carcasses	141	1129	106	329	82
Organs	4083		190	2508	158
Total Weight	10489		969	4584	486

Detailed Causes for condemnation other than Tuberculosis.

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>Animals wholly or partly condemned</u>				
	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Emaciation	5	10	8	18	0
Bruising, Broken Bones	3	4	2	31	4
Dropsical and fevered	2	5	1	17	2
Abcess	0	0	0	2	0
Septicaemia	0	0	1	0	0
Leukaemia	0	0	0	1	0
Moribund	0	0	1	5	0
Navel Ill	0	0	1	0	0
Rash	0	0	0	0	1
Decomposition	1	0	0	1	0
Jaundice	0	0	1	1	0
Pleurisy	0	0	0	2	0

Cysticercus Bovis. One cyst was found in the Masseter Muscles of a Hoifer.

Condemnation of Frozen Meat. Beef.....120 lbs.

Other Foods.

Number of tins condemned.....502.
Number of lbs. of other foods condemned.....618.

Other Foods.Food Preparation Rooms. (including bakchouses).

Number of bakchouses.....12.
Number of inspections made.....66.

Ice Cream Premises.

Number of producer retailers.....	4.
Number of retailers only.....	30.
Number of new registrations.....	3.
Number of inspections made.....	57.

Bacteriological Grading of Ice Cream. Samples of ice cream have been taken and submitted to a form of Methylene Blue Test as adapted for icecream. Samples taken were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, for examination.

Grading of samples.

Number of samples taken.....	23.
Number of samples in Grade 1.....	10.
Number of samples in Grade 2.....	6.
Number of samples in Grade 3.....	7.
Number of samples in Grade 4.....	0.

Preserved Food Premises.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved food.....	9.
Number of inspections made.....	62.

Fish and Fried Fish Shops.

Number of fried fish shops.....	4.
Number of fish shops.....	5.
Number of inspections made.....	34.

Handling, Wrapping etc., of Foods. The Council have adopted the Model Byelaws of the Ministry of Food relating to the Handling, Wrapping and delivery of Food and sale of Food in the open air.

SECTION 7. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following number of cases of notifiable infectious disease were reported to me during the year :-

Influenzal Pneumonia.....	1 case
Scarlet Fever.....	5 cases
Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	1 case
Measles.....	2 cases
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1 case
Diphtheria.....	1 case

All the cases of scarlet fever and also the cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis and diphtheria were removed to Merthyr Isolation Hospital. The remaining cases were isolated at home.

Number of cases investigated by sanitary inspector.....	7.
Number of disinfections including those required for tuberculosis.....	20.
Number of revisits.....	1.

Veneral Disease. The County Council has an agreement with the General and Eye Hospital, Swansea, for the treatment of these cases. The tracing of contacts and the following up of defaulters is the responsibility of the County Council.

Tuberculosis. The following details show the position as regards tuberculosis in recent years.

Number of cases on the register at commencement of year.....	39.
Number of fresh cases added during the year.....	13.
Number of cases removed as "disease arrested".....	6.
Number of cases removed as left the district.....	6.
Number of deaths in year.....	3.
Number of cases left on register at the end of year.....	37.

The number of notifications in recent years is shown below;

1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
10.	14.	7.	12.	11.	12.	10.	7.	11.	8.	13.

Diphtheria Immunisation. As a result of the new Health Act, the County Council are responsible for the immunisation of children against diphtheria and details for the district will be found in the annual report of the County Medical Officer.

One case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

In the preparation of this report I have endeavoured to deal briefly with all matters within my responsibility regarding public health and preventive medicine and I have included all the subjects specifically asked for by the Welsh Board of Health.

Yours faithfully,

T.C.R. George,

Medical Officer of Health.

